

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT & TRADEMARK OFFICE

PATENT APPLICATION

OF

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FOR

PROTECTIVE SLEEVE FOR EYEGLASSES

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TITLE: PROTECTIVE SLEEVE FOR EYEGLASSES

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates generally to a protective
5 cover for sunglasses and eyeglasses, and more particularly, to a
pair of elastic tubular sleeves designed to be fitted over the
temples of a pair of sunglasses or eyeglasses when the glasses
are being worn, then slid over and around the lenses of the
glasses so as to provide protection to the lenses.

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2. Description of the Prior Art

Protective covers and the like for sunglasses and eyeglasses
are well known and have been universally used for many years,
ranging from hard and soft cases to protective covers. These
15 covers are designed to protect the lenses of the eyeglasses or
sunglasses from damage, such as scratching, particularly when the
glasses are taken off and stored. Most of these are carried
separately from the eyeglasses and sunglasses.

Among such protective covers are sleeves or pouches that are
20 utilized to cover the lenses of the glasses. An example of such
a protective sleeve is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,953,695,
which issued to Tallman on September 4, 1990 for "Protective
cover for eyeglasses." Tallman contemplates a protective cover
for eyeglasses formed of a generally tubular member having
25 axially opposite open ends constructed from relatively resilient

material for housing at least the frame front and lenses of a pair of eyeglasses, which cover is hung on a retainer when not in use.

5 There are also numerous references in which the eyeglass cover is integrated with the retaining means. For example, U.S. Patent No. 6,478,145, which issued to Mitchell on November 12, 2002 for "Eyeglasses retainer and case with detachable straps" discloses a double rolled stretch fabric protective member which
10 is detachably attached to a pair of connection members at each end to form an eyeglasses retainer and case combination with detachable straps. The connection members comprise tubular straps that may receive the stems of eyeglasses therein and are held in place on the stems by elastic bands within the ends of the
15 straps. The assembly is then worn around the head or neck as a retainer preventing the eyeglasses from sliding forward or falling off in sports and such.

Similar devices are disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,735,393,
20 which issued to Shiue, et al. on April 7, 1998 for "Eyeglass retainer/cover" which discloses an eyeglass retainer/cover being an integral combination eyeglass pouch and a neck strap fabricated from a single strip of flexible and stretchable fabric and U.S. Patent No. 5,687,837, which issued to Seiler on November
25 18, 1997 for "Eyeglass retainer and protective cover," which

discloses a protective device for a pair of eyeglasses including a pouch into which the eyeglasses can be inserted, without removal of the attachment elements. The pouch in the Seiler patent is inverted between a retainer configuration wherein the eyeglasses are held to the head of a user and a cover configuration wherein the eyeglasses are lodged within the pouch. A positive closure permits the pouch to be closed in both the retainer and cover configurations and opened for insertion and removal of the eyeglasses. In a related patent, U.S. Patent No. 5,593,024, which issued to Seiler on January 14, 1997 for "Eyeglass retainer and protective cover," discloses a protective device for attachment to a pair of eyeglasses includes a pouch into which the eyeglasses can be inserted, without removal of the attachment elements. The pouch may be constructed with a drawstring closure, a snap closure, an elasticized closure or, in an alternate embodiment, separate pouches may be provided for separately protecting each of the eyeglass frames.

Other examples of the combination cover/retainer include U.S. Patent No. 5,299,682, which issued to Tatar on April 5, 1994 for "Eyeglass storage and protection device that can function to secure eyeglasses while eyeglasses are worn," in which the protection and storage enclosure is transformed into a strap and used to secure the eyeglasses around the head of the wearer; U.S. Patent No. 5,151,778, which issued to Conley on September 29,

1992 for "Eyeglass case and retainer," which discloses a case for holding eyeglasses integrated with the head band of an eyeglass retainer, in which a separate, flexible sheet conforms to the shape of and is secured to the head band case for defining a pocket between the base and the sheet, permitting the folded eyeglasses to be inserted through a slot and encased between the base and the sheet while attached to the retaining straps; and U.S. Patent No. 5,102,216, which issued to Mitchell on April 7, 1992 for "Eyeglasses retainer and case," which discloses the use of stretch fabric double rolled and then sewn to tubular straps at each end to form an eyeglasses retainer, case combination, which tubular straps are attached to the stems of eyeglasses and are held in place on the stems by elastic bands within the ends of the straps.

Another category of eyeglass protective cover can be described as an eyeglass cover that is folded and stored in a separate pouch with rings that can be attached to either the retainer or to one of the temples. An example of such cover is shown in U.S. Patent No. 5,014,846, which issued to Walker, et al. on May 14, 1991 for "Protective cover for eyeglasses," which discloses a protective cover comprised of flexible material that can be folded into a compact configuration suitable for storage within a pouch, which is either integrally formed within a strap for retaining eyeglasses about one's neck or is provided with

rings for attachment to the strap or portions of an eyeglass frame.

Still another type of eyeglass protective sleeve can be described as a cover made from a single flexible envelope of unitary construction open at both ends, designed to provide a lightweight, washable, inexpensive receptacle which can be easily folded upon itself to fit compactly within any pocket. An example of such a protective sleeve is shown in U.S. Patent No. 4,863,013, which issued to Eastman on September 5, 1989 for "Conformal protective spectacle receptacle," which discloses a spectacle receptacle comprising an envelope of woven material including a wall retention member and one or more end closures which can be refastened, which receptacle increases any primary dimension of the spectacles by no more than the thickness of the material.

It should be appreciated that much of the prior art relies on a retainer, which is needed to carry the cover when the user is not wearing the glasses. The addition of the retainer adds more components and encumbrance to the protective element, and is not aesthetically desirable to many users. Furthermore, the retainer may be dangerous in certain situations, such as when the glasses are being worn during athletic activities, since the retainer may get caught on outside objects while the user is in

motion. In addition, the retainer is more likely to get lost, since it may be disconnected from the eyeglasses in certain situations, an event that is less likely to occur when the covers always reside on the eyeglass frames themselves.

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Other prior art references require a separate pouch and rings to enable the cover to be attached to one of the temples, which is less efficient and more expensive to manufacture. These types of protective devices are typically disruptive to the user, since they result in an unequal weight distribution on the eyeglass frames that may pull the glasses to one side of the user's face, and the pouches dangle from the rings and may strike the side of the user's face during movement.

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Many protective covers for eyeglasses use a single tubular sleeve, which protective elements cannot be carried on the eyeglass frame but must be stored separately, thereby being less convenient and more likely to be forgotten or lost.

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As shall be appreciated, the prior art fails to specifically address either the problem or the solution arrived upon by applicant.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Against the foregoing background, it is a primary object of the present invention to provide a protective cover for sunglasses and eyeglasses.

5 It is another object of the present invention to provide such a protective cover comprising a pair of complementary tubular elastic members designed to be fitted around the temples of the eyeglasses when the eyeglasses are being worn, and slid over the lenses in order to protect the lenses when the
10 eyeglasses are not being worn.

It is yet another object of the present invention to provide such a protective cover that is inexpensive to produce and manufacture.

15 It is another object of the present invention to provide such a protective cover that is simple to use.

It is still another object of the present invention to provide such a protective cover that is non-intrusive and unobtrusive.

20 It is but another object of the present invention to provide such a protective cover that is aesthetically appealing and appropriate for use in a variety of circumstances.

It is yet another object of the present invention to provide such a protective cover that may be worn during athletic activities and not risk being caught on a foreign object.

It is but another object of the present invention to provide such a protective cover that may also be used as a lens cleaner.

It is yet another object of the present invention to provide such a protective cover that is lightweight.

5 It is still another object of the present invention to provide such a protective cover that does not need to cover the nose bridge of the glasses.

10 It is another object of the present invention to provide such a protective cover that may also be used to prevent light from disturbing the user in certain situations, such as lying on the beach or in tanning salons or sleeping in a lighted environment such as an airplane, by allowing the lens covers to be slid into the protective position, but still allow the eyeglasses to be worn.

15 It is but another object of the present invention to provide such a protective cover may help block sun rays from entering from the sides of the glasses.

20 It is yet another object of the present invention to provide such a protective cover that does not require a separate retainer or strap.

To the accomplishments of the foregoing objects and advantages, the present invention, in brief summary, comprises a protective cover for eyeglasses comprising a pair of
25 complementary tubular members that are fitted over the temples of

a pair of glasses, each tubular member having sufficient elasticity to stretch to completely cover the lenses of the eyeglasses and contract enough to fit snugly around the temples.

In an alternative embodiment, fabrics with less elasticity may be
5 used in connection with additional features, such as shirred fabric, snaps, elastic bands, pull cords, clips, or hook and loop fasteners in combination with elastic tabs, just to name a few.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The foregoing and still other objects and advantages of the present invention will be more apparent from the detailed explanation of the preferred embodiments of the invention in connection with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

FIG. 1 is a perspective illustration of a single tubular member of the protective cover of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a front elevational view of the pair of tubular members comprising the protective cover of the present invention in the "off" position on a pair of glasses wherein the tubular members reside on the temples while the user wears the eyeglasses;

FIG. 3 is a front elevational view of the pair of tubular members comprising the protective cover of the present invention in the "protective" position on a pair of glasses wherein the tubular members reside on and protect the lenses from damage; and

FIG. 4 is a front elevational view of an alternative embodiment of the tubular member of the present invention further including a hook and loop fastener in connection with an elastic tab for securing the member about the temple or the lens of the eyeglasses.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring to the drawings and, in particular, to Fig. 1 thereof, the protective cover of the present invention is provided and is referred to generally by reference numeral 10.

5 The protective cover 10 comprises a pair of complementary tubular members 12 which, in the preferred embodiment, are composed of a lightweight, elastic material such as Lycra[®] or Spandex. These members 12 are each approximately 3 to 4 inches in length, and include a front opening 14 and a back opening 16 which allows
10 each tubular member 12 to be slid over the temple 18 of a pair of glasses 20. Of course, depending upon the elasticity of the material used, the dimensions of the tubular members 12 may vary.

For example, if a particularly elastic material is used, the length of the members 12 may be decreased, therefore minimizing
15 the obtrusiveness of the protective cover 10. Alternatively, if a non-elastic material is used, the members 12 may have to be somewhat larger, a feature that might be desired, for example, if the protective cover 10 also serves to make a fashion statement.

20 The size of the tubular member 12 is such that it may be slid in place over the temple 18 of the eyeglasses 20 so as not to interfere with the user or create an unattractive or sloppy appearance. The tubular member 12 is slid in position by inserting the temple 18 through the front opening 14, along the
25 length of the member 12 and out the back opening 16, such that

the downwardly extending portion 19 of the temple 18 is free, allowing this member to rest above and forward of the ear of the user.

5 Depending upon the length of the tubular member 12 and the length and width of the temple 18, the tubular member 12 may become compacted or "scrunched" somewhat (as shown in FIG. 2) when in position over the temple 18. The elastic quality of the tubular member 12 allows the member 12 to conform to the shape of
10 any temple 18, whether it be wide or long, curved or straight, or be of an unusual design.

 When the eyeglasses 20 are removed and protection of the lenses 22 is desired, the tubular members 12 are slid over the
15 lenses 22 so as to completely cover them, as shown in FIG. 3. Here too, the elastic nature of the tubular members 12 allow the members 12 to conform precisely to the shape of the lenses 22, whether they be round, oblong, squared, thick, thin or of practically any shape or size. Separate tabs 23 may be provided
20 at the end of the tubular members 12 in order to facilitate the sliding of the tubular members 12 on and off of the lenses 22. Said tabs 23 may be sewn onto the tubular members 12 or be an integral part thereof.

It should also be appreciated that there may be other reasons for requiring the placement a tubular member 12 over a lens 22 apart from protecting the lenses. For example, the member 12 may be utilized in place of an eye patch such as for
5 eye conditions like Amblyopia, sometimes referred to as "lazy eye," for which the treatment may involve putting a patch over the eyeglass lens for the stronger eye.

The tubular members 12 are composed of a material that will
10 protect the lenses 22 and not scratch or otherwise mar their surfaces. In the preferred embodiment, the tubular members 12 are dark in color, so as to be unobtrusive and aesthetically pleasing. However, it is anticipated that a variety of colors and designs may be implemented, such as tortoise shell, so as to
15 match the design of the eyeglasses 20.

Furthermore, since in the preferred embodiment the protective cover 10 of the present invention may be worn with the tubular members 12 in place over the lenses 22, such as when the
20 user desires to block out light while sunbathing or tanning or attempting to sleep in a lighted environment, the members 12 are not designed to cover the nose bridge 24 of the eyeglasses 20. Instead, the tubular members 12 are stretched just far enough to cover the lenses 22, resulting in the front openings 14 being
25 immediately adjacent to either end of the nose bridge 24. It

should be appreciated that in order to accomplish such feature, the tubular members 12 must be composed of a material that is either opaque or at least translucent.

5 A number of alternative materials used in the construction of present invention are anticipated, many of which may not be elastic. For example, many fabrics are not stretchable, but still may be desired for a particular application of the protective cover 10. If such a fabric is desired, an additional
10 feature must be added to the protective cover 10 so as to accomplish the goals of the present invention, e.g., to allow the tubular members 12 to fit firmly around the temples 18 and expand enough to cover the lenses 22. These features include, but are not limited to, shirred fabric, snaps, elastic bands, pull cords
15 and clips. Another example, as illustrated in FIG. 4, is the use of hook and loop fasteners 26 in combination with elastic tabs or sections 28, which are used to constrict or expand the front opening 14 of the tubular members 12, depending upon whether the member is to fit over the temple 18 or the lens 22.

20 In the event that the material of the tubular members 12 cannot conform to the shape of the glasses 20, such as where the glasses 20 have very narrow temples 18 or particularly wide lenses 22, the ends of the members 12 may be made very elastic,
25 or may include separate fasteners, such that the members 12 may

hold the temples 18 more securely. The ends of the tubular members 12 may be twisted in opposite directions around the temples 18 a number of times so that material conforms to the shape of the temples 18 more closely when the tubular members 12 are not in the protective position. When protection of the lenses 22 is desired, the user need only twist the ends of the members 12 in the opposite direction. Of course, depending upon the fashion sense of the user, it may also be desired to allow the material of the tubular members 12 to hang loosely about the temples 18, in which event the twisting of the ends of the tubular members 12 is an unnecessary step. Of course, the ends of the tubular members 12 must be made elastic enough to engage the temples 18 so as to prevent sliding of the tubular members 12.

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In an alternative embodiment, rather than being formed out of a tubular piece of material, the members 12 may be created from a single or multiple sheets of material which is formed so as to replicate the tubular member 12. For example, the sheet might be a quadrilateral piece of material in which one edge is wrapped around either the temple or the lens and then attached to the piece of material, either by fasteners such as snaps, buttons or Velcro® or by permanent means of attachment such as sewing or adhesive. Alternatively, the tubular member 12 can be created by sliding a flap of material through a slot on one end thereof, or

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tying the corners or tabs thereon, or by overlapping and joining opposite sides of the material.

Having thus described the invention with particular
5 reference to the preferred forms thereof, it will be obvious that various changes and modifications can be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention as defined by the appended claims.